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# (54) SEASONING

## (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a seasoning containing a highly unsaturated fatty acid, enabling a user to widely take the highly unsaturated fatty acid together with any foods, and excellent in oxidization stability and flavor.

SOLUTION: This seasoning is characterized by containing a highly unsaturated fatty acid glyceride.

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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The seasoning characterized by carrying out higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content.

[Claim 2] The seasoning containing any one sort of the component which fermented the soybean, the component which fermented fish and shellfishes, or the tomato component, or two sorts or more according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The seasoning according to claim 2 whose component which fermented the abovementioned soybean is soy sauce or bean paste.

[Claim 4] The seasoning according to claim 2 whose above-mentioned tomato component is Worcestershire sauce.

[Claim 5] The seasoning containing a spice according to claim 2, 3, or 4.

[Claim 6] The seasoning according to claim 1 to 5 used for a meat dish.

[Translation done.]

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the seasoning containing the higher unsaturated fatty acid component which it can be made easy to take in for any food widely stably [ higher unsaturated fatty acid / which has various physiological functions ].
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since a higher unsaturated fatty acid (DHA), for example, docosa-hexaenoic acid, icosapentaenoic acid (EPA), conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), etc. have usefulness and various physiological functions to a living body, they attract attention and are being taken in briskly in recent years. However, although it was an altitude partial saturation acid therefore, there was a fault of being easy to generate a reversion flavour easily that it is easy to carry out oxidation degradation. Therefore, device of concomitant use of concomitant use of various anti-oxidants, a coating agent, and a masking reagent etc. or capsulation was carried out, and it is used (JP,59-82070,A, JP,6-133707,A, etc.).

[0003] It is most desirable unlike drugs, to take in food as a meal with other food, if it can do by balance being good. However, each product containing the conventional higher unsaturated fatty acid was difficult to restrict the amount used or the use range and to take in with a table together with large common food.

[0004] In the meal which takes in meat, much poultry meat, or many its workpiece especially, although it was thought that it was significant to take in unsaturated fatty acid with sufficient balance to coincidence because of health, there was no suitable product which contains such a higher unsaturated fatty acid conventionally.

[0005] Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the seasoning which what kind of food can take in a higher unsaturated fatty acid with a table together widely, and contains oxidation stability and the good higher unsaturated fatty acid of flavor.

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons came to complete a header and this invention for food with sufficient flavor with high oxidation stability being obtained, and it being able to use for broad food by including a higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride in the combination of one sort, two sorts or more or them of the seasoning which made the subject the fermentation processed food of the soybean widely used with a table, the fermentation processed food of fish and shellfishes, or the tomato component as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly that this purpose should be attained, and a spice.

[0006] That is, the seasoning characterized by this invention containing a higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride is offered.

[0007] Moreover, this invention offers the above-mentioned seasoning containing any one sort of the component which fermented the soybean, the component which fermented fish and shellfishes, or the tomato component, or two sorts or more.

[0008] Furthermore, this invention offers the above-mentioned seasoning whose component which fermented the soybean is soy sauce or bean paste.

[0009] Moreover, this invention offers the above-mentioned seasoning whose tomato component is Worcestershire sauce.

[0010] Moreover, this invention offers the above-mentioned seasoning containing a spice.
[0011] Furthermore, this invention offers the above-mentioned seasoning used for a meat dish.
[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the seasoning of this invention is explained to a detail. [0013] the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride used for the seasoning of this invention whenever [ for example, / partial saturation / of an arachidonic acid (AA), docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA), icosapentaenoic acid (EPA), conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), conjugation docosahexaenoic acid (CDHA), conjugation icosapentaenoic acid (CEPA), etc. ] — two or more fatty acids — glycerol 1 molecule — receiving — one molecule — or 3 molecular binding is carried out. Any one sort or two sorts or more of combination of the glyceride of Tori, JI, and monochrome is [ that at least one higher unsaturated fatty acid has just joined together ] sufficient as a higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride. Especially the mold of 1, a 3-diacyl glyceride or a 1-mono-acyl glyceride, and a 3-mono-acyl glyceride is preferably used by this invention, and 1 of this fatty acid and a 3-diacyl glyceride mold are especially used preferably. A higher unsaturated fatty acid can take combination into consideration according to the purpose. [0014] A higher unsaturated fatty acid content is 10 - 100 % of the weight desirably three to 100% of the weight among total-fatty-acid contents. When a content prepares with a seasoning at less than 3 % of the weight, the intake of the fatty acid which is not made into the purpose increases, and an addition is restricted. fish oil including sardine oil and a tuna oil, a beefsteak plant oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, etc. are mentioned, and independent [ in these fats and oils ] as a raw material of a higher unsaturated fatty acid content glyceride used for this invention, — or two or more sets are seen and it can be used. Moreover, what carried out alkali conjugation of these fats and oils with the conventional method can be used. [0015] moreover, the above-mentioned raw material can be used for a higher unsaturated fatty acid content glyceride as it is, and also it is independent in reactions, such as hydrolysis, an ester interchange, and esterification, — or it can combine suitably and can obtain. Moreover, what condensed isolation or a part can use a triglyceride, diglyceride, and a monoglyceride out of these reactants using molecular distillation, a column chromatograph, solvent extraction, etc. [0016] The component which fermented the soybean used for this invention is the product which made the soybean indispensable, in addition used barley or rice as the raw material, and fermented by the microorganism of koji, yeast, and others, for example, soy sauce, bean paste, fermented soybeans, a tempeh, etc. are mentioned. It is desirable as a general-purpose seasoning to use especially soy sauce and bean paste. These are named generically and an soybean fermented seasoning is called hereafter.

[0017] The component which fermented the fish and shellfishes used for this invention is a component which fermented by the microorganism of koji, yeast, and others by using fishes as a raw material, and nuoc mam, such as sandeel soy sauce, sardine soy sauce, shottusru, and nampla, is mentioned. These are named generically and a nuoc mam seasoning is called hereafter.

[0018] The seasoning containing the tomato component used for this invention contains the component of tomatoes, such as tomato fruit juice and tomato pulp, it is the seasoning which they ferment or does not ferment them, and virgin bloody Mary, a tomato paste, tomato puree, tomato catsup, chill sauce, tomato sauce, Worcestershire sauce, etc. are mentioned. Although these may consider as a direct drink, they are named generically, and they call a tomato seasoning hereafter. It is desirable as a general-purpose seasoning to use especially Worcestershire sauce.

[0019] Moreover, one sort or using two or more sorts collectively have agreed more a spice, for example, celery, parsley, caryophylli flos, Aurantii nobllis pericarpium, a muristicae semen, cassia, Sage, a time, capsici fructus, pepper, a bay leaf, a garlic, ginger, etc. at the purpose of this invention in these soybean fermented seasoning, a nuoc mam seasoning, and a tomato seasoning. Capsici fructus, a garlic, ginger, etc. are especially suitable for improving the flavor and stability of a seasoning of this invention.

[0020] The higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content applied to the seasoning of this invention has 0.1-30 desirable % of the weight, and it is 5-15 % of the weight more preferably.

When fewer than 0.1 % of the weight, it is too few for demonstrating the bioactive-effectiveness of a higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride, and mouthfeel becomes oily and is not desirable if [ than 30 % of the weight ] more.

[0021] The approach of addition of a higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride is used together with remaining as it is as a conventional method or an emulsifier, a thickening agent, etc., and it emulsification—distributes or it is solubilized. The thing of the discrete type which carries out churning distribution at the time of use, dissociated is also possible. Emulsification adding after mixing of the solids, such as a spice, may be carried out that emulsification or solubilization should just use a homogenizer and a homomixer.

[0022] Although especially use of the seasoning of this invention is not limited, it can be used, for example for a meat dish, a fish dish, a vegetable dish, etc. Since a higher unsaturated fatty acid can be especially taken in with sufficient balance, the use to meat dishes, such as roast meat and a steak, is desirable.

[0023] The component usually used for a seasoning can be blended with the seasoning of this invention in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness of this invention. For example, sweetners, such as alcohols, such as polysaccharide, such as saccharides, such as fruits, such as greenstuff, such as an onion, a ginseng, celery, lettuce, and a cabbage, an apple, and a mandarin orange, a vegetable processing object, a fruits processing object, sugar, liquid sugar, fruit sugar, and a caramel, and starch, wine, sake, and mirin, and a sorbitol, a thickening agent, a food–grade emulsifier, an anti–oxidant, vitamins, protein, amino acid, edible oil and fat, vinegar, salt, water etc. be mentioned

[0024]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is not limited by these although an example explains this invention in more detail. In addition, in the following examples, all the "sections" is weight criteria.

[0025] [Example 1]

<Raw material> (seasoning raw material A)

Deep opening soy sauce 30 section dark-brown miso The two sections (seasoning raw material B)

Sugar 8 section mirin 5 section sorbitol The five sections (seasoning raw material C)
Black pepper 0.05 section capsici fructus powder 0.05 section sesame oil 2 section apple vinegar
1 section apple pulp 10 section onion paste 7 section tomato puree 5 section garlic paste 4
section ginger paste 2 section sodium glutamate 2 section toasted sesame seeds The 2 \*\*\*\* 15
section [0026] The <seasoning manufacture approach> raw material A is heated, if it reaches to
85 degrees C, a raw material B will be dissolved, and it cools to 30 degrees C after the
dissolution, and considers as D liquid. Higher unsaturated fatty acid triglyceride (sardine oil) 10ml
containing 10 % of the weight (DHA) of docosa-hexaenoic acid and 15 % of the weight (EPA) of
icosapentaenoic acid was added to 100ml of D liquid, and churning emulsification was carried out
by homomixer 1500rpm. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material C was carried out, and
the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning a (following, only the seasoning a)
was obtained.

[0027] [Example 2] 1kg [ of tuna oils ] and glycerol 100g and 0.5g of potassium carbonate were put into the 4 opening flask, and it agitated at 200mmHg(s) and 200 degrees C in the nitrogen gas air current for 2 hours. Molecular distillation was presented with the oil reservoir after removing a glycerol from a reactant, and the diglyceride fraction (22 % of the weight of DHA(s), 7 % of the weight of EPA) was isolated preparatively.

[0028] 100ml of raw material D liquid of example 1 publication was added to higher unsaturated fatty acid diglyceride 10ml containing 22 % of the weight of obtained DHA(s), and 7 % of the weight of EPA, and churning emulsification was carried out by homomixer 1500rpm. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material C was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning b (following, only the seasoning b) was obtained. [0029] [Example 3] 500g [ of sardine oil ] and glycerol 1kg and 5g of potassium carbonate were put into the 4 opening flask, and it agitated at 200mmHg(s) and 200 degrees C in the nitrogen gas air current for 2 hours. Molecular distillation was presented with the oil reservoir after

removing a glycerol from a reactant, and the monoglyceride fraction (12 % of the weight of DHA (s), 18 % of the weight of EPA) was isolated preparatively.

[0030] 100ml of raw material D liquid of example 1 publication was added to higher unsaturated fatty acid monoglyceride 10ml containing 12 % of the weight of obtained DHA(s), and 18 % of the weight of EPA, and churning emulsification was carried out by homomixer 1500rpm.

Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material C was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning c (following, only the seasoning c) was obtained.
[0031] [Example 4]

⟨Raw material⟩ (seasoning raw material E)

seasoning d (following, only the seasoning d) was obtained.

Onion 55 section ginseng 22 section garlic The seven sections (seasoning raw material F) Tomato paste 66 section vinegar The 100 sections (seasoning raw material G) Capsici fructus 5 section cumin 4 section Aurantii nobllis pericarpium 4 section laurel 3 section SAGE 3 section NIKKE 3 section time 3 section muristicae semen 3 section pepper The one section [0032] The following seasoning was manufactured according to the manufacture approach of Worcestershire sauce of the <seasoning manufacture approach> conventional method. After having cut out the raw material E in respectively suitable magnitude, adding the water 200 section and boiling by direct fire for 3 hours, it cooled to the room temperature, solid liquid separation was carried out with the centrifuge, and Liquid e was obtained. It cooked and neglect cooling of the raw material F was carried out until it became pastiness, and Paste f was obtained. The raw material G was immersed in the water 342 boiled section one whole day and night, and it filtered through the filter cloth, and considered as Liquid g. Liquid e was warmed at 50 degrees C, and Paste f was added and agitated, and the caramel 15 section and the starch 7 section could be added, it dissolved, subsequently vinegar was added, and Liquid h was obtained. [0033] Higher unsaturated fatty acid triglyceride (tuna oil) 10ml containing 22 % of the weight of DHA(s) and 7 % of the weight of EPA was added to liquid h100ml, churning emulsification was carried out by homomixer 1500rpm, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content

[0034] [Example 5] Ethylene glycol 300g and 100g of potassium hydroxides were put into four 2L \*\* opening flask, and the temperature up was carried out to 100 degrees C, blowing nitrogen. Next, 200g of ethyl linolate was added to the flask, and it heated at 180 degrees C under the nitrogen air current for 2.5 hours. After cooling a reaction solution to a room temperature, the hydrochloric acid was added, pH of a reaction solution was adjusted to 3, distilled water 50mL was added further, and it agitated for 5 minutes. Subsequently, after performing a hexane extract 3 times, sequential washing of the hexane solution was carried out with NaCl and distilled water 5%. Anhydrous sodium sulfate was added to the hexane solution, the hexane was distilled off after dehydration filtration using the rotary evaporator, and conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) was obtained.

[0035] After having put 800g of fatty acids obtained by carrying out saponification decomposition of the DHA tuna oil (the volume for Japanese oil chemistry associations, criteria fats—and—oils assay method 2.4.8 reference), CLA200g, and glycerol 100g into the Erlenmeyer flask, adding fixed lipase (product [ made from Novo ], IM—20) 60g here and carrying out the nitrogen purge of the inside of a flask, it shook at 40 degrees C for 24 hours. The back according to RO was presented with fixed lipase, molecular distillation was presented with the reaction oil, and the diglyceride fraction (20 % of the weight of DHA(s), 20 % of the weight of CLA) was isolated preparatively.

[0036] Liquid h100ml of example 4 publication was added to higher unsaturated fatty acid diglyceride 10ml containing 20 % of the weight of obtained DHA(s), and 20 % of the weight of CLA, and churning emulsification was carried out by homomixer 1500rpm. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material F was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning e (following, only the seasoning e) was obtained.

[0037] [Example 6] DHA12% obtained in the example 3 and higher unsaturated fatty acid monoglyceride 10ml containing 18 % of the weight of EPA were similarly added to liquid h100ml, and churning emulsification was carried out by homomixer 1500rpm. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material F was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride

content seasoning f (following, only the seasoning f) was obtained.

[0038] About the <flavor test> above—mentioned seasoning, the flavor of room temperature neglect three months and, and six months after was evaluated. An evaluation result is shown in Table 1. However, Control a uses as water the thing and Control b which were used as water instead of soy sauce, bean paste, and tomato puree instead of an example 4 to a tomato paste from an example 1.

[0039]

[Table 1]

試料	3 ケ月後の風味	6ヶ月後の風味
調味料a	極めて良好	良好
調味料 b	極めて良好	良好
調味料c	極めて良好	良好
調味料d	極めて良好	良好
調味料e	極めて良好	良好
調味料f	極めて良好	良好
コントロール a	酸化臭	魚臭
コントロール b	酸化臭	魚臭

# [0040] [Example 7]

The 1kg of the <manufacture approach of higher unsaturated fatty acid content glyceride> tuna oils. 1kg of ion exchange water, and 3g (trade name; Lipase OF, Meito Sangyo make) of lipase powder were put into the 4 opening flask, and the hydrolysis reaction was performed at 40 degrees C under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 8 hours. The water layer was presented after standing separation from the reactant, molecular distillation was presented with the oil reservoir, free fatty acid was removed, and the hydrolysis oil was obtained. This hydrolysis oil was the mixture (80:20-fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s), and 8 % of the weight of EPA. [0041] If the raw material A of <seasoning manufacture approach> example 1 publication is heated and it reaches to 85 degrees C, the raw material B of example 1 publication will be dissolved, and it will cool to 30 degrees C after the dissolution, and will consider as D liquid. After adding the mixture (80:20-fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s) obtained by the abovementioned manufacture approach, and 8 % of the weight of EPA 10% of the weight in 100ml of D liquid, in it, it emulsified using the homogenizer. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material C of example 1 publication was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning g (following, only the seasoning g) was obtained.

[0042] <Raw material> (seasoning raw material H)

Sugar 10 section soy sauce 100 section kelp 7 section salt The 40 sections [0043] After adding the mixture (80:20-fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s) obtained by the above-mentioned manufacture approach in the raw material H, and 8 % of the weight of EPA 10% of the weight, it emulsified using the homogenizer. Subsequently, addition mixing of the raw material C of example 1 publication was carried out, and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning h (following, only the seasoning h) was obtained.

[0044] If the raw material A of example 1 publication is heated and it reaches to 85 degrees C, the raw material B of example 1 publication will be dissolved, and it will cool to 30 degrees C after the dissolution, and will consider as D liquid. After adding the mixture (80:20-fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s) obtained by the above-mentioned manufacture approach, and 8 % of the weight of EPA 10% of the weight in 100ml of D liquid, it emulsified using the homogenizer and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning i (following, only the seasoning i) was obtained in it.

[0045] Liquid h was obtained according to the approach of example 4 publication. After adding the mixture (80:20—fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s) obtained by the above—mentioned manufacture approach, and 8 % of the weight of EPA 10% of the weight to liquid h100ml, it emulsified using the homogenizer and the higher unsaturated fatty acid glyceride content seasoning j (following, only the seasoning j) was obtained to it.

[0046] The oxidation stability trial was performed about <oxidation stability test> above—mentioned seasoning g-j. Oxidation stability measured the peroxide number after one-month neglect (PV), and evaluated each seasoning by the room temperature. A result is shown in Table 2. From Seasoning g, Control c should emulsify in it what was used as water instead of soy sauce, bean paste, and tomato puree, and Control d using the homogenizer, after adding in water the mixture (80:20—fold quantitative ratio) of the triglyceride and diglyceride of a higher unsaturated fatty acid containing 43 % of the weight of DHA(s) obtained by the above—mentioned manufacture approach, and 8 % of the weight of EPA 10% of the weight.

# [Table 2]

試料	PV 室温で1ヶ月放置後
調味料g	0.8
調味料h	1.1
調味料i	1.1
調味料j	1.2
コントロールc	274.7
コントロールd	730.1

## [0048]

[Effect of the Invention] The seasoning which what kind of food can take in a higher unsaturated fatty acid with a table together widely, and contains oxidation stability and the good higher unsaturated fatty acid of flavor by this invention can be offered.

[Translation done.]

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# (54) 【発明の名称】 調味料

# (57)【要約】

【課題】 広くどのような食品とも一緒に食卓で高度不 飽和脂肪酸を摂取することができ、且つ酸化安定性及び 風味の良好な高度不飽和脂肪酸を含む調味料を提供す る。

【解決手段】 高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド<u>を</u>含有することを特徴とする調味料。

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有することを特徴とする調味料。

【請求項2】 大豆を発酵した成分、魚介類を発酵した成分又はトマト成分のいずれか1種又は2種以上を含む 請求項1記載の調味料。

【請求項3】 上記大豆を発酵した成分が醤油又は味噌である請求項2記載の調味料。

【請求項4】 上記トマト成分がウスターソースである 請求項2記載の調味料。

【請求項5】 香辛料を含む請求項2、3又は4記載の 調味料。

【請求項6】 肉料理に使用される請求項1~5のいずれかに記載の調味料。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、種々の生理機能を有する高度不飽和脂肪酸を、広くどのような食品にも安定的に、且つ摂取し易くすることができる高度不飽和脂肪酸成分を含有する調味料に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】高度不飽和脂肪酸、例えばドコサヘキサエン酸(DHA)、イコサペンタエン酸(EPA)、共役リノール酸(CLA)等は生体に有用、且つ種々の生理機能を有するため、近年、注目され盛んに摂取されつつある。しかし、高度不飽和酸であるが故に、酸化劣化しやすく、且つ容易に戻り臭を発生しやすい等の欠点があった。そのため、種々の抗酸化剤の併用、コーティング剤、マスキング剤の併用等の工夫、あるいは、カプセル化等をして利用されてきた(特開昭59-82070号公報、特開平6-133707号公報等)。

【0003】薬剤と異なり食品は、他の食品と共にバランス良く、できれば食事として摂取するのが一番好ましい。しかし、従来の高度不飽和脂肪酸を含む製品はいずれも使用量もしくは使用範囲が制限され、広く一般の食品と一緒に食卓で摂取することは困難であった。

【0004】特に、畜肉、家禽肉もしくはその加工品を 多く摂取する食事の場合、同時に不飽和脂肪酸をバラン ス良く摂取するのは健康のために有意義であると考えら れるが、従来、そのような高度不飽和脂肪酸を含む適切 な製品はなかった。

【0005】従って、本発明の目的は、広くどのような 食品とも一緒に食卓で高度不飽和脂肪酸を摂取すること ができ、且つ酸化安定性及び風味の良好な高度不飽和脂 肪酸を含む調味料を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らはかかる目的を達成すべく鋭意検討した結果、食卓で広く使用される大豆の発酵加工食品、魚介類の発酵加工食品もしくはトマト成分を主体とした調味料の1種もしくは2種以上、

又は、それらと香辛料の組み合わせに、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリドを含ませることにより酸化安定性の高い風味の良い食品が得られ、且つ幅広い食品に利用できることを見出し、本発明を完成させるに至った。

【0006】すなわち、本発明は、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリドを含有することを特徴とする調味料を提供するものである。

【0007】また、本発明は、大豆を発酵した成分、魚介類を発酵した成分又はトマト成分のいずれか1種又は 2種以上を含む上記調味料を提供するものである。

【0008】さらに、本発明は、大豆を発酵した成分が 醤油又は味噌である上記調味料を提供するものである。

【0009】また、本発明は、トマト成分がウスターソースである上記調味料を提供するものである。

【0010】また、本発明は、香辛料を含む上記調味料を提供するものである。

【0011】さらには、本発明は、肉料理に使用される上記調味料を提供するものである。

#### [0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の調味料を詳細に説明する。

【0013】本発明の調味料に用いられる高度不飽和脂 肪酸グリセリドは、例えばアラキドン酸(AA)、ドコ サヘキサエン酸 (DHA)、イコサペンタエン酸 (EP A)、共役リノール酸(CLA)、共役ドコサヘキサエ ン酸(CDHA)、共役イコサペンタエン酸(CEP A) 等の不飽和度が2以上の脂肪酸が、グリセリン1分 子に対し1分子乃至3分子結合している。高度不飽和脂 肪酸グリセリドは、少なくとも一つの高度不飽和脂肪酸 が結合していればよく、トリ、ジ、モノのグリセリドの いずれか一種もしくは二種以上の組み合わせでもよい。 特に1,3-ジアシルグリセリド、もしくは1-モノア シルグリセリド、3-モノアシルグリセリドの型は本発 明により好ましく用いられ、とりわけ該脂肪酸の1.3 ジアシルグリセリド型が好ましく用いられる。高度不 飽和脂肪酸は目的に応じて組み合わせを考慮することが できる。

【0014】総脂肪酸含量の内、高度不飽和脂肪酸含量は3~100重量%、望ましくは10~100重量%である。含量が3重量%未満では調味料と調合した場合、目的としない脂肪酸の摂取量が増加し、添加量が制限される。本発明に用いる高度不飽和脂肪酸含有グリセリドの原料としては、イワシ油、マグロ油をはじめとする魚油、シソ油、エゴマ油、大豆油、ナタネ油、サフラワー油等が挙げられ、これら油脂を単独又は複数組み合わせて使用できる。また、これら油脂を常法によりアルカリ共役化したものも使用できる。

【0015】また高度不飽和脂肪酸含有グリセリドは、 上記原料をそのまま使用できるほか、加水分解、エステル交換、エステル化等の反応を単独又は適宜組み合わせ て得ることができる。また、分子蒸留、カラムクロマトグラフ、液液抽出法等を用いて、これら反応物の中からトリグリセリド、ジグリセリド、モノグリセリドを単離 又は一部を濃縮したものも使用できる。

【0016】本発明に使用する大豆を発酵した成分とは、例えば大豆を必須とし、その他、大麦、あるいは米等を原料とし麹、酵母、その他の微生物で発酵した製品で、例えば、醤油、味噌、納豆、テンペ等が挙げられる。特に醤油、味噌を用いるのが汎用的調味料としては好ましい。これらを総称して以下、大豆発酵調味料と称する

【0017】本発明に使用する魚介類を発酵した成分とは、魚類を原料として麹、酵母、その他の微生物で発酵した成分で、いかなご醤油、いわし醤油、塩汁、ナンプラー等の魚醤が挙げられる。これらを総称して以下、魚醤調味料と称する。

【0018】本発明に使用するトマト成分を含む調味料は、トマト果汁、トマト果肉等のトマトの成分を含有し、それらを発酵もしくは発酵させない調味料であり、トマトジュース、トマトペースト、トマトピューレ、トマトケチャップ、チリソース、トマトソース、ウスターソース等が挙げられる。これらは直接飲料とする場合もあるが総称して以下、トマト調味料と称する。特にウスターソースを用いるのが汎用的調味料としては好ましい。

【0019】また、これら大豆発酵調味料、魚醤調味料及びトマト調味料の中に香辛料、例えばセロリー、パセリ、丁子、チンピ、ニクズク、桂皮、セイジ、タイム、トウガラシ、胡椒、ローリエ、ニンニク、ショウガ等を1種もしくは2種以上併せて使用することがより本発明の目的に合致している。とりわけトウガラシ、ニンニク、ショウガ等は本発明の調味料の風味と安定性を良くするのに適している。

【0020】本発明の調味料に加える高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含量は $0.1\sim30$ 重量%が好ましく、より好ましくは $5\sim15$ 重量%である。0.1重量%より少ないと高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリドの生理活性的効果を発揮するには少なすぎ、30重量%より多いと食感が油っぽくなって好ましくない。

【0021】高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリドの添加の方法は、常法としてそのままあるいは乳化剤、糊料等と併用して、乳化分散あるいは可溶化する。分離したまま使用時に撹拌分散する分離型のものも可能である。乳化もしくは、可溶化はホモジナイザーやホモミキサーを使用すればよく、香辛料等の固形物は乳化後添加しても良い。【0022】本発明の調味料の使用は、特に限定されないが、例えば肉料理、魚料理、野菜料理等に使用できる。特に、高度不飽和脂肪酸をバランスよく摂取できることから、焼肉、ステーキ等の肉料理への使用が好ましい。

【0023】本発明の調味料には、本発明の効果を損なわない範囲で、通常調味料に使用される成分を配合することができる。例えばタマネギ、ニンジン、セロリ、レタス、キャベツ等の野菜類、リンゴ、ミカン等の果実類、野菜処理物、果実処理物、砂糖、液糖、果糖、カラメル等の糖類、でんぷん等の多糖類、ワイン、日本酒、みりん等のアルコール類、ソルビトール等の甘味料、糊料、食品用乳化剤、酸化防止剤、ビタミン類、タンパク質、アミノ酸、食用油脂、食酢、食塩、水等が挙げられる。

### [0024]

【実施例】以下、実施例により本発明を更に詳しく説明するが、本発明はこれらにより限定されるものではない。なお、以下の実施例において、「部」は全て重量基準である。

30部

### 【0025】〔実施例1〕

#### <原料>

濃い口醤油

## (調味料原料A)

	2部
	8部
	5部
	5部
Ο.	05部
Ο.	05部
	2部
	1部
	10部
	7部
	5部
	4部
	2部
	2部
	2部
	15部
	•

【0026】<調味料製造方法>原料Aを加熱し、85 ℃まで達したら原料Bを溶解し、溶解後30℃まで冷却 しD液とする。D液100mlに、ドコサヘキサエン酸 (DHA)10重量%、イコサペンタエン酸(EPA) 15重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸トリグリセリド (イワシ油)10mlを加え、ホモミキサー1500r pmで撹拌乳化した。次いで、原料Cを添加混合し、高 度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料a(以下、単に調 味料a)を得た。

【0027】〔実施例2〕マグロ油1kg、グリセリン100g、炭酸カリウム0.5gを四つ口フラスコに入れ、窒素ガス気流中で200mmHg、200℃にて2時間撹拌した。反応物からグリセリンを除去後、油層を

分子蒸留に供し、ジグリセリド画分(DHA22重量%、EPA7重量%)を分取した。

【0028】得られたDHA22重量%、EPA7重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸ジグリセリド10mlに、実施例1記載の原料D液100mlを加えホモミキサー1500rpmで撹拌乳化した。次いで、原料Cを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料b(以下、単に調味料b)を得た。

【0029】 (実施例3) イワシ油500g、グリセリン1kg、炭酸カリウム5gを四つロフラスコに入れ、窒素ガス気流中で200mmHg、200℃にて2時間撹拌した。反応物からグリセリンを除去後、油層を分子蒸留に供し、モノグリセリド画分(DHA12重量%、EPA18重量%)を分取した。

【0030】得られたDHA12重量%、EPA18重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸モノグリセリド10m1に、実施例1記載の原料D液100m1を加えホモミキサー1500rpmで撹拌乳化した。次いで、原料Cを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料c(以下、単に調味料c)を得た。

### 【0031】〔実施例4〕

### <原料>

#### (調味料原料E)

タマネギ	55部
ニンジン	22部
ニンニク	7部
(調味料原料F)	
トマトペースト	66部
食酢	100部
(調味料原料G)	
トウガラシ	5部
ヒメウイキョウ	4部
チンピ	4部
ローレル	3部
セージ	3部
ニッケ	3部
タイム	3部
ニクズク	3部
コショウ	1部

【0032】<調味料製造方法>常法のウスターソースの製造方法に従い、下記の調味料を製造した。原料Eをそれぞれ適当な大きさに裁断し、水200部を加え直火で3時間煮た後、室温まで冷却し、遠心機で固液分離し、液体eを得た。原料Fを糊状になるまで蒸煮し放置冷却し、ペーストfを得た。煮沸した水342部に原料Gを一昼夜浸漬し沪布で沪過し液体gとした。液体eを50℃に加温しペーストfを加え撹拌し、カラメル15部、デンプン7部を加えてよく溶解し、次いで食酢を加

えて液体hを得た。

【0033】液体h100mlに、DHA22重量%、EPA7重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸トリグリセリド(マグロ油)10mlを加えホモミキサー1500rpmで撹拌乳化し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料d(以下、単に調味料d)を得た。

【0034】〔実施例5〕エチレングリコール300g、水酸化カリウム100gを2L容四つロフラスコに入れ、窒素を吹き込みながら100℃まで昇温した。次にリノール酸エチル200gをフラスコに加え、窒素気流下、180℃にて2.5時間加熱した。反応溶液を室温まで冷却した後、塩酸を加えて反応溶液のpHを3に調整し、さらに蒸留水50mLを加えて、5分間撹拌した。次いで、ヘキサン抽出を3回行った後、ヘキサン溶液を5%NaC1、蒸留水で順次洗浄した。ヘキサン溶液に無水硫酸ナトリウムを加えて脱水ろ過後、ロータリーエバボレーターを用いてヘキサンを留去し、共役リノール酸(CLA)を得た。

【0035】DHAツナ油をケン化分解して(日本油化学協会編、基準油脂分析試験法2.4.8参照)得られた脂肪酸800g、CLA200g、グリセリン100gを三角フラスコに入れ、ここに固定化リパーゼ(ノボ社製、IM-20)60gを加え、フラスコ内を窒素置換した後、40℃にて24時間振とうした。固定化リパーゼを口別後、反応油を分子蒸留に供し、ジグリセリド画分(DHA20重量%、CLA20重量%)を分取した。

【0036】得られたDHA20重量%、CLA20重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸ジグリセリド10mlに、実施例4記載の液体h100mlを加えホモミキサー1500rpmで撹拌乳化した。次いで、原料Fを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料e(以下、単に調味料e)を得た。

【0037】〔実施例6〕同様に液体h100mlに、実施例3で得られたDHA12%、EPA18重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸モノグリセリド10mlを加えホモミキサー1500rpmで撹拌乳化した。次いで、原料Fを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料f(以下、単に調味料f)を得た。

【0038】 <風味試験>上記調味料について、室温放置3ヶ月及び6ヶ月後の風味を評価した。評価結果を表1に示す。但し、コントロールαは実施例1から醤油、味噌、及びトマトピューレの代わりに水としたもの、コントロールbは実施例4からトマトペーストの代わりに水としたものである。

[0039]

【表1】

試料	3ケ月後の風味	6ヶ月後の風味
調味料a	極めて良好	良好
關味料 b	極めて良好	良好
調味料c	極めて良好	良好
關味料 d	極めて良好	良好
調味料 e	極めて良好	良好
調味料 f	極めて良好	良好
コントロールa	酸化臭	魚臭
コントロールb	酸化臭	魚臭

### 【0040】〔実施例7〕

【0041】<調味料製造方法>実施例1記載の原料Aを加熱し、85℃まで達したら、実施例1記載の原料Bを溶解し、溶解後30℃まで冷却しD液とする。D液100m1に、上記製造方法で得たDHA43重量%、EPA8重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸のトリグリセリドとジグリセリドの(80:20重量比)混合物を10重量%添加した後、ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化した。次いで実施例1記載の原料Cを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料g(以下、単に調味料g)を得た。

## 【0042】<原料>

# (調味料原料H)

砂糖	10部
醤油	100部
昆布	7部
食塩	40部

【0043】原料Hに、上記製造方法で得たDHA43 重量%、EPA8重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸のトリグリセリドとジグリセリドの(80:20重量比) 混合物を10重量%添加した後、ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化した。次いで実施例1記載の原料Cを添加混合し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料h(以下、単に調味料h)を得た。

【0044】実施例1記載の原料Aを加熱し、85℃まで達したら、実施例1記載の原料Bを溶解し、溶解後30℃まで冷却しD液とする。D液100m1に、上記製造方法で得たDHA43重量%、EPA8重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸のトリグリセリドとジグリセリド

の(80:20重量比)混合物を10重量%添加した 後、ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化し、高度不飽和脂肪酸 グリセリド含有調味料i(以下、単に調味料i)を得 た。

【0045】実施例4記載の方法に従い、液体hを得た。液体h100mlに、上記製造方法で得たDHA43重量%、EPA8重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸のトリグリセリドとジグリセリドの(80:20重量比)混合物を10重量%添加した後、ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化し、高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド含有調味料j(以下、単に調味料j)を得た。

【0046】<酸化安定性試験>上記調味料g~」について酸化安定性試験を行った。酸化安定性は、各調味料を室温で1ヶ月放置後の過酸化物価(PV)を測定し評価した。結果を表2に示す。コントロールcは調味料gから、醤油、味噌及びトマトピューレの代わりに水としたもの、コントロールdは、水に、上記製造方法で得たDHA43重量%、EPA8重量%を含有する高度不飽和脂肪酸のトリグリセリドとジグリセリドの(80:20重量比)混合物を10重量%添加した後、ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化したものとした。

#### [0047]

#### 【表2】

試料	PV 室温で1ヶ月放置後
調味料g	0.8
調味料h	1.1
調味料i	1.1
調味料j	1.2
コントロールc	274.7
コントロールd	730.1

#### [0048]

【発明の効果】本発明により、広くどのような食品とも一緒に食卓で高度不飽和脂肪酸を摂取することができ、 且つ酸化安定性及び風味の良好な高度不飽和脂肪酸を含む調味料を提供することができる。

# 【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成12年9月25日(2000.9.2 5)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 高度不飽和脂肪酸グリセリド<u>を</u>含有することを特徴とする調味料。

【請求項2】 大豆を発酵した成分、魚介類を発酵した

成分又はトマト成分のいずれか1種又は2種以上を含む 請求項1記載の調味料。

【請求項3】 上記大豆を発酵した成分が醤油又は味噌である請求項2記載の調味料。

【請求項4】 上記トマト成分がウスターソースである 請求項2記載の調味料。

【請求項5】 香辛料を含む請求項2、3又は4記載の 調味料。

【請求項6】 肉料理に使用される請求項1~5のいずれかに記載の調味料。

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